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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly in two sections—Section I
Vol. XIX, No. 953 Jan. 29-Feb. 4, 1959

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Berlin

U.S. Convoy Held. A U.S. Army truck convoy, bound from West Berlin to West Germany, was detained for 54 hours Feb. 2-4 at the Marienborn autobahn checkpoint between East & West Germany. Soviet Army authorities tried without success to inspect the convoy's cargo during the tie-up. It was the longest detention of American military truck traffic from Berlin since the 1948-49 Soviet blockade of Berlin.

The convoy was released by Soviet authorities without inspection after the U.S. filed a strong protest in Moscow Feb. 4 that the Soviet Army action was "in clear violation of the [U.S.'] right of access to Berlin via the Berlin-Helmstedt autobahn." The U.S. note demanded that the USSR prevent repetition of the "unwarranted & inadmissible" incident.

The 4-truck convoy, commanded by Cpl. Richard C. Masiero of West Stockbridge, Mass., had been cleared at the Soviet checkpoint at Babelsberg near Berlin under procedures permitting Soviet soldiers to verify cargo without entering the vehicles. But Soviet officers at Marienborn held the convoy when Masiero refused to submit his trucks & cargo of worn-out jeeps to detailed inspection.

The convoy's detention was protested to Soviet Army Hq. in East Germany by the U.S. commandant in West Berlin & U.S. Army European Hq. in Heidelberg Feb. 2 without apparent result. The incident was believed to be a Soviet test of Western determination to maintain access to West Berlin. It was terminated by an agreement reached in Marienborn Feb. 4 by Findley Burns & Lt. Col. M. F. Markushin, respectively, U.S. & Soviet Army political advisers.

'Ike' on Incident. Pres. Eisenhower told a Washington news conference Feb. 4 that the U.S. regarded the Soviets' detention of the convoy as a violation of an "implied agreement" that all 4 Berlin occupying powers had the right of communication to & supply of their Berlin garrisons. The President said that "we have never acknowledged any right of inspection on the part of another of the participating powers with respect to cargoes & the . . . equipment & supplies we are carrying." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 373B2]

Dulles Mission. State Secy. Dulles left the U.S. for London Feb. 3 to open talks with British, French & West German leaders on common Western policies on Berlin, German unity & European security to be followed at a possible East-West foreign ministers conference this spring.

Dulles, who met with Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 3, told newsmen before his departure that the President had agreed that his mission would "demonstrate once again our determination not to yield before [Soviet] threats." Dulles confirmed that he would "explore the possibility of subsequent talks about Germany among . . . the 4 powers which have the responsibility for the settlement of the German question"—Britain, France, the U.S. & USSR. Dulles expressed doubt that current Berlin tension would result in war although he couldn't "tell what the Russians have in mind." [See p. 25F2-D3]

(Members of the Working Group on German Unification & European Security, created by the U.S., Britain, France & West Germany after the failure of the 1955 Geneva foreign ministers conference, met in Washington Feb. 3 to begin work on a coordinated Western reply to the Jan. 10 Soviet proposal for a 28-nation German peace treaty conference.) [See p. 9G3]

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), newly-elected Senate Foreign Relations Com. chairman, conferred with Dulles Feb. 2 and told newsmen that Dulles was "considering very seriously" new Western proposals for settlement of the German question. Fulbright declined to discuss the new proposals envisaged by Dulles but he confirmed that they had discussed a possible mutual withdrawal of Western & Soviet troops from a 500-mile wide demilitarized zone across central Europe. Fulbright, a leader of past Democratic opposition to Dulles' policies, said that he disagreed with Dulles only in methods to be used for attainment of U.S. policy goals. [See p. 37E2]

Testifying Jan. 28 before the House Foreign Affairs Com., Dulles had warned that renewed East-West political negotiations would be doomed to failure unless the USSR abandoned its rigid positon on the German & other problems. He described current Soviet proposals on Germany as efforts to "perpetuate the partition of Germany." "Never yet," he charged, "has the Soviet Union made any proposal designed to end the cold war except on terms that it calculated would help international communism [to] win."

'Ike' for 'Fruitful' Talks. Pres. Eisenhower indicated Jan. 28 that the U.S. would be willing to join the USSR in "any talks that deal fruitfully with the differences between our different peoples, our different governments."

Addressing a Washington news conference, the President expressed hopes for a broad East-West political settlement which would be guaranteed by enforceable agreements on disarmament, prevention of surprise attacks & the suspension of nuclear tests. Mr. Eisenhower called for a general East-West understanding on European security and an agreement "to renounce force & subversion." He denied that there were any plans "at this moment" to send Vice Pres. Nixon or any other U.S. leader to Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders. [See pp. 25E3, 1B2]

European Developments. Dulles' trip to Europe came amid indications that British Prime Min. Macmillan was preparing to visit Moscow to sound out Soviet leaders on their terms for agreements on German & European security. Dulles conferred with Macmillan in London Feb. 4 and British officials reported that they had reached substantial accord on Macmillan's projected trip although they remained divided on joint allied military measures necessary if the USSR should attempt to block Western traffic to Berlin. [See p. 25D3]

French Govt. officials were reported Feb. 4 to have made clear their opposition to a Moscow visit by Macmillan on grounds that it would give an impression of Western eagerness to begin talks before expiration of the May 27 Soviet deadline for ending the Allied occupation of Berlin. France was reported Jan. 30 to have informed Britain of its unwillingness to open

Week in Headlines

International

Reds detained U.S. truck convoy at East-West German frontier.

Soviet CP Congress heard leaders claim Red missile superiority over US, assail Titoism, bid for increased Soviet-U.S. trade.

Danish ship lost with 95 aboard after striking iceberg off Greenland.

United States

President asked abandonment of compulsory farm price supports.

7 Virginia schools desegregated in Norfolk, Arlington.

Nixon received administrative post as head of White House anti-inflation committee.

65 persons died in airliner crash into river in New York City.

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REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

East-West talks on Berlin until after May 27.

West German support for a foreign ministers' meeting on the German question was affirmed Feb. 2 by Bonn press spokesman Felix von Eckardt despite past West German reluctance to agree to such talks except on specific terms. [See pp. 25E1, 10B2]

(Mayor Brandt of West Berlin said on CBS-TV's "Small World" Jan. 25 that Polish Foreign Min. Adam Rapacki's revised plan for creation of a European zone free from nuclear weapons could be "a basis for discussion" of a European settlement with the USSR. Brandt also expressed agreement with State Secy. Dulles' assertion that German unification might be attained by means other than free all-German elections.) [See p. 10B-E2; Vol. XVIII, 390D3]

Gromyko Warning. The Western powers were warned Jan. 29 by Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko that the USSR would "seek new ways" to settle the German problem if they failed to accept Soviet proposals for ending the Berlin occupation & convoking a German peace treaty conference.

Addressing the Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow, Gromyko asserted that, "if no agreement is found" on the Berlin dispute, the USSR would "exercise the planned measures that are already well known" and, presumably, hand over its Berlin occupation functions to the East German Govt. Gromyko charged that State Secy. Dulles had "resorted to ill-concealed threats of war" in recent comments on the USSR's "peace-loving proposals." He predicted that the U.S. & other Western nations eventually would be forced to abandon their non-recognition of Communist China & East Germany and would "have to ask . . . to sit down at one table with them." [See p. 25B1]

(Soviet Premier Khrushchev conferred with West German Amb.-to-USSR Hans Kroll in Moscow Feb. 2 and reportedly offered Soviet support for German reunification through free elections on condition that arrangements were negotiated by the East & West German Govts.) [See p. 25E1]

(East German CP Secy Ulbricht pledged Jan. 18 that the East German Govt. would take no steps to blockade West Berlin if, after its assumption of Soviet occupation functions in Berlin, the Western powers showed "respect" for East German "sovereignty.") [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 413F2, 390C1]

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'Pinpoint' ICBM Claimed. Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Soviet defense minister, boasted Feb. 3 that the USSR possessed intercontinental missiles which were capable of carrying "hydrogen warheads precisely to any point of the globe."

Supporting Premier Khrushchev's contention that the USSR had attained superiority over the West in the field of missile warfare, Malinovsky told the Soviet CP Congress in Moscow that Soviet ICBMs "cannot be stopped by any anti-aircraft weapons" and could hit "the very point because they are very accurate." He pledged that Soviet missiles would be employed only "to retaliate against . . . aggressors, no matter where they are." Malinovsky warned that "if war is imposed on the Soviet Union, rocket weapons will become a combat force capable of . . . major tasks." He advised U.S. leaders "to ponder their vulnerability" and remarked that "your [the West's] arms are too short" for effective counter-blows. [See p. 25B1]

Pres. Eisenhower dismissed Malinovsky's missile boast as "propaganda Feb. 4 and told a news conference that the USSR did not possess "the kind of capability" necessary to eliminate the U.S.' retaliatory striking power in an initial missile attack. Disbelief of the Malinovsky claim was expressed Feb. 3 both by U. S. Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy & by Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman. [See p. 8A-B1]

Mikoyan Renews Trade Bid. Soviet First Deputy Premier Mikoyan told the Soviet CP Congress Jan. 31 that the USSR was ready to sign a trade agreement with the U.S. "for 3, 5 or 7 years if the [U.S.] . . . wants to." Mikoyan, denouncing U.S. State Undersecy. Dillon for remarks that a Soviet trade pact would not be reliable, asserted that the USSR had trebled its trade "with the capitalist countries" in the past 8 years. Mikoyan reported that his American visit had shown that Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. Dulles were "disposed to follow . . . peaceful coexistence." He urged U.S. leaders to support their "words" with "deeds." [See pp. 26A1, 18B1]

U.S. Vs. Red A-Ban Veto. The U.S. State Dept. charged Feb. 3 that Soviet insistence on submitting operations of an international nuclear test control system to a big-power veto threatened to make "a shambles" of efforts to reach an effective accord on halting atomic tests.

A statement warned that the USSR's demands for unanimity in the proposed nuclear test ban control commission would render "the control organs . . . utterly impotent." It restated Western views that "effective control" under a test ban treaty "is of the essence." It asserted that the "Soviet position throws doubt on whether they ever . . . desired that the negotiations should reach a successful outcome." The State Dept. made clear that the current U.S.-British-Soviet Geneva talks would be "wrecked" unless the USSR dropped its veto demands.

Soviet chief delegate Tsarapkin Jan. 30 presented a detailed list of issues which, he demanded, should require U.S.-British-Soviet unanimity for action by the 7-member control organization. Western sources said that agreement to the Soviet demand would insure the USSR veto power over (1) selection or dismissal of any member of the control staff, (2) the dispatch of inspection teams for on-site investigation of any test ban violations, (3) control commission action on the basis of inspection team findings, and (4) formal accusation of a test ban violation or of obstruction of the test inspection machinery.

The Soviet veto demands were rejected Feb. 2 by U.S. chief delegate Wadsworth & by Sir Michael Wright, acting British chief delegate. The Western delegates warned that acceptance of the Soviet proposal would enable any of the 3 present nuclear powers to paralyze the test inspection system at will and to escape any censure for violations of the projected test ban treaty. Tsarapkin objected that the unanimity rule was necessary on important issues because big-power cooperation was the foundation for an effective test ban and because without it the USSR would be at the mercy of an automatic Western majority on the control commission. [See pp. 26G1, 18D2]

A draft treaty article presented to the conference Jan. 30 by Wadsworth formally requested that controlled atomic explosions for peaceful purposes be permitted by the projected test-ban treaty. The draft, which Soviet delegates agreed to study, provided for 4 months advance notice of such explosions, which would be carried out under careful supervision of the test control commission. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 391A2]

Warnings against U.S. signature of any nuclear weapons test-ban pact that failed to contain effective controls for its policing were voiced in testimony before the Senate Disarmament Subcom. Feb. 2 by the 3 service chiefs, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor of the Army, Adm. Arleigh A. Burke of the Navy & Gen. Thomas D. White of the Air Force. Adm. Burke asserted that the U.S. "must be wary of proposals which would reduce or restrict our ability to deter general nuclear war through the maintenance of a diversified retaliatory force. We must be positive that any agreement does not upset our relative power position." [See p. 18E3]

USSR Reports Troop Cuts. A planned 300,000-man reduction in Soviet armed forces was carried out by Jan. 1, 1959, the Soviet Tass news agency announced Jan. 30. The reduction was said to have been in addition to the previously-announced 1,840,000-man cut in Soviet armed strength reportedly completed in 1955-57. The new cuts were reported to have been achieved by disbanding military units based in the USSR, among them units containing 41,000 men withdrawn from East Germany and 17,000 withdrawn from Hungary. Plans for the reductions and East German & Hungarian withdrawals had been announced at the Dec. 1957 meeting of the USSR's Supreme Soviet (Parliament). [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 171G3, 1B1]

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1959 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

MIDDLE EAST

UN Hears Israeli Complaint. The UN Security Council met Jan. 30 to hear Israeli complaints against "constant" attacks from the Syrian region of the UAR. The Council took no formal action on the protests.

Israeli Rep.-to-UN Abba Eban charged that Syrian troops had committed 10 armistice violations since Jan. 9, culminating in the killing of an Israeli shepherd Jan. 23. Eban called on the Council to issue "an injunction rigorously binding . . . the Syrian forces" to observe armistice terms. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. counseled Israel to make use of the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Comm. before asking Security Council action. Soviet delegate Georgi P. Arkadyev rejected the Israeli complaint on grounds that Syria had not been proved responsible for the incidents. [See p. 27A1]

A UN Emergency Force Communiqué charged Feb. 4 that 4 armed Israelis had attacked a Bedouin camp near Rafah in the Gaza Strip Feb. 3, killing a woman & child. Israeli Army Hq. in Tel Aviv acknowledged Feb. 4 that an Israeli patrol had crossed into Egyptian territory but it asserted that the Israelis were pursuing Arab infiltrators who had attacked the patrol.

Khrushchev Rebuke Seen. Mohammed Hassenein Heikal, editor of the Cairo daily Al Ahram (considered a leading spokesman for the Nasser regime), rebuked Soviet Premier Khrushchev Jan. 29 for his criticism of the UAR's suppression of domestic Communists. Heikal charged that Khrushchev's criticism had violated repeated Soviet demands for peaceful coexistence and noninterference in other nations' internal affairs. UAR Pres. Nasser was said to have transmitted a personal protest against the Khrushchev remark in a meeting Jan. 29 with Soviet Amb.-to-UAR Yevgeni D. Kiselev. [See p. 26C3]

Aden Federation Set. The British Colonial Office announced Feb. 3 that 6 of 18 Aden Protectorate states had agreed on a constitution for a proposed western Aden federation. The federation reportedly would sign a military & financial assistance treaty with Britain to strengthen opposition to Yemeni claims in the western part of Aden. West Aden states involved in the accords: the emirates of Beihan & Dhala, sultanates of Audhali, Fadhli & Lower Yafa, and the sheikdom of Upper Aulaqi. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 374A1, 354A3, 236B1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Red Leaders Vs. Titoism. Soviet Premier Khrushchev & other Communist leaders, in speeches Jan. 27-28 before the 21st Soviet CP Congress in Moscow, expressed their agreement on a common policy against the revisionist movement led by Yugoslav Pres. Tito.

Khrushchev, in his keynote address to the Congress, denounced Yugoslav leaders for their "perversion of the truth" in following revisionist domestic & foreign policies. Backing Red China's experiments in developing a form of communism suited to Chinese needs, Khrushchev said that the Soviet bloc recognized that communism had "specific features" in each country. "But," he warned, "that does not mean that we can go forward to Socialism by some other road, one that lies to the side of the general path indicated by Marxism-Leninism."

Chinese Premier Chou En-lai declared Jan. 28 that the USSR & Red China shared "a common destiny" & a friendship that was "eternal & inviolable." He described the way to communism as a "broad causeway" on which all Communist nations were "united." He denounced the "Tito grouping" and warned that divisive efforts by "imperialists & modern revisionists" would bring "ever greater cohesion" in the Soviet camp.

Polish CP First Secy. Gomulka denied Jan. 28 that any Communist had good reason to oppose the USSR's "authority" within the Soviet camp. He accused "revisionists & renegades from Marxism-Leninism" of falsely charging that all Communist parties were subservient to Moscow. He asserted that the Polish & other Communist Parties "have full sovereignty & equality and they define the line of their policy by themselves as they solve all the problems of their countries."

The Yugoslav CP newspaper Borba accused Khrushchev Jan. 30 of interference in Yugoslav internal affairs and denounced as "silly" his allegations that Yugoslavia had attempted to split China & other Red nations from the USSR. Borba charged that Soviet leaders were using "distortion, deceit & misinformation" in efforts to discredit independent Yugoslav policies. It chided Khrushchev for charging Yugoslavia with holding political prisoners and noted that "in Stalin's time there were . . . many political prisoners [in the USSR]—particularly among honest Communists." [See pp. 25F2, B3, 15D2; Vol. XVIII, 387G1, 226B3-227A2]

(Secy. James E. Jackson of the U.S. CP's national committee told the Soviet CP Congress Feb. 2 that many of his fellow party members were "now languishing in [U.S.] jails" as political prisoners. Jackson told the congress that U.S. Communists "would not allow the imperialist death merchants to plunge the U.S. into a war.") [See p. 25F3]

Plot Accusations Widened. Soviet Amb.-to-East Germany Mikhail G. Pervukhin & ex-Deputy Chrmn. Maxim Z. Saburov of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations were identified Jan. 29 as members of the anti-party group led by ex-Premier Georgi M. Malenkov against then-Soviet CP First Secy. Khrushchev in 1957. Both men, leading economic planners & still members of the Soviet CP Central Committee, appeared before the 21st CP Congress in Moscow Feb. 3-4 to confess their errors as anti-party plotters.

Pervukhin & Saburov, demoted without explanation from their CP & Govt. posts in 1957, initially were linked with the anti-party group in a speech to the Congress Jan. 29 by Secy. Ivan V. Spiridonov of the Leningrad CP committee. Spiridonov rejected ex-Premier Bulganin's confession of participation in the anti-party group and called on the plotters, including Pervukhin & Saburov, to make "an accounting to the congress . . . for your mistakes."

An abortive anti-party group plot to depose Khrushchev and take control of the Soviet Govt. on June 18, 1957 was described to the congress Jan. 30 by Alexei I. Kirichenko, a Khrushchev aide & CP Presidium member. Kirichenko said that only Khrushchev's June 14, 1957 summoning of the CP Central Committee had balked a party coup by Malenkov, Bulganin, Saburov, Pervukhin, ex-Foreign Mins. Vyacheslav M. Molotov & Dmitri Shepilov, and Lazar M. Kaganovich. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 217B1-218F3]

Nuritdin A. Mukhitdinov, Uzbek member of the CP Presidium, charged Jan. 30 that the anti-party group had displayed "elements of chauvinism & mistrust in the ability of minority nationalities" to handle their own governmental problems within the Soviet system.

Pervukhin appeared before the CP Congress Feb. 3 to confess his "mistake" in siding with the anti-party group against Khrushchev. Pervukhin insisted, however, that he had backed the plotters only in their economic policies and not in their attempt to replace Khrushchev as party leader. Pervukhin, first anti-party group member to admit that Khrushchev's ouster had been sought, confessed that he had been "incorrect" to doubt "the expediency" of Khrushchev's plan for reorganization of the USSR's industrial management system.

Saburov told the Congress Feb. 4 that his support of the anti-party group had been a result of his "political instability." He disclosed that he now was employed as a factory manager in Syzran, a Volga River industrial city near Kiubyshev. He admitted that he had supported attacks on Khrushchev & other presidium members although he did not agree with the aims of the anti-party group. He asserted that he was trying "to atone" for his "mistake" by serving in his present factory post.

Security Report. Chrmn. Aleksandr N. Shelepin of the USSR's State Security Committee reported to the CP Congress Feb. 4 that police excesses committed by the late Lavrenti P. Beria had been eliminated and that the USSR's security system was continuing its battle against "agents smuggled into our country by the imperialist states."

Shelepin, named to replace Col. Gen. Ivan A. Serov as Soviet security chief in Dec. 1958, pledged that his organization would do everything possible to "guarantee the security of the Soviet state & its citizens." Shelepin asserted that "the consequences of the hostile activity of Beria . . . have been eradicated. . . . Every

Soviet citizen can rest assured that nothing like that shameful business will ever repeat itself." [See p. 9F1; Vol. XVII, 275B2]

Describing to the congress the Western intelligence apparatus arrayed against the USSR, Shelepin estimated that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency employed more than 20,000 persons and spent $1.5 billion annually in espionage work. [See p. 9F1, D2; Vol. XVIII, 432A1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Farm Message. Pres. Eisenhower urged Congress in a special message Jan. 29 to abandon the mandatory high farm price supports that, he charged, had "created our farm surplus problems." "The price-support & production-control program has not worked," the message asserted.

The President disclosed that he was "setting steps in motion" for the U.S. & "other surplus-producing nations" to seek ways of "using [surplus] food for peace."

The message rejected such farm schemes as: (a) "direct payment programs," which might make "virtually all farm people dependent" on the government for much of their income and (b) "multiple price programs, which would tax the American consumer so as to permit sale [of U.S. farm products] for feed & export at lower prices."

The message was amplified in an appended memo from Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson. Benson called for (a) extension of Public Law 480, authorizing surpluses to be sold overseas for foreign currency, (b) a 3-year extension of the conservation reserve program, (c) state participation "in programs to meet problems caused by drought & other natural disasters" and (d) authority for the Farmers Home Administration to channel repayments into a revolving fund for new loans. [See pp. 22G2-C3, 11E3]

The message's principal points:

Price supports—The surplus problems were "created" by statutory requirements that 12 of the U.S.' 250 farm commodities "be supported at prescribed [high] minimum levels." Farmers producing commodities whose prices were unsupported or supported "at discretionary levels have generally experienced growing markets rather than a build-up" of surpluses.

Most federal price-support money went to "a relatively few large producers," who stored surpluses, and did "little to help the farmers in greatest difficulty." The rural development approach, "which helps develop additional sources of income," was "a far better alternative."

Support levels for commodities subject to mandatory price supports should be based on "the average market price during the immediately preceding years," and the Agriculture Secretary should have discretionary authority to set support levels at from 75% to 90% of the average. This average should replace the current "parity" standards, which were based on the "outdated relationships" of 1910-14. At that time, the growing & harvesting of 100 bushels of wheat took 106 man-hours instead of the 22 hours of recent years, during which wheat yield doubled.

"Incentives for excess production" should be cut. If "Congress still prefers to relate price supports to existing standards, the Secretary should be given discretion to establish the level" on the same basis as for crops without mandatory supports.

Surpluses—"The control program doesn't control" because high mandatory supports offset the control effort by stimulating new technology & investment. Despite production & marketing controls & "massive surplus disposal," the government investment in farm surpluses was expected to reach a record $9.1 billion July 1, 1959. Items under mandatory supports would account for $7.6 billion of this, including $7½ billion for "basic commodities: wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts & tobacco."

Wheat, corn & cotton "account for about 85% of the federal inventory of price-supported commodities although they produce only 20% of the total cash farm income." The government already had more than enough surplus wheat for a year's "domestic use, export sales, foreign donation & needed carry-over."

Expense—Counting 1958 crops, it would cost the government more than $1 billion a year in storage, interest & other charges to manage its surplus inventory.

About 40% of net U.S. farm income ($13 billion in 1958) came from federal expenditures budgeted to support farm prices & income by $5.4 billion the current fiscal year, including $4.3 billion for commodities under mandatory supports. "Not a bushel of wheat nor a pound of cotton at present is exported without direct [federal] cost."

(The Adams County, Pa. office of the U.S. Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Committee disclosed Jan. 27 that nearly $6,000 in federal aid had been paid to the operator of the President's Gettysburg farm since 1953 for wheat price supports & under the corn & wheat acreage reserve and agricultural conservation programs.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 28G2]

Anti-Inflation Unit. Pres. Eisenhower appointed Vice Pres. Nixon Jan. 31 as chairman of a permanent Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth. The White House said the committee would (a) "study the problem of how to maintain reasonable price stability as an essential basis for achieving a high & sustainable rate of economic growth," (b) study "factors affecting the stability of costs & prices that will help prevent price increases" and (c) "strive to build a better public understanding of the problem of inflation and of public & private policies that should be followed if cost & price increases are to be avoided."

The committee's members: Treasury Secy. Robert B. Anderson, Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield, Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, Commerce Secy. Lewis L. Strauss, Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell & Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. (Saulnier had been designated by the President Jan. 23 to head a new 10-agency Committee on Government Activities Affecting Prices & Costs, which was to find ways of keeping government buying, subsidy, tariff, stockpiling & other practices from increasing prices.)

The appointment gave Nixon his first formal policy-making & executive job in the Eisenhower Administration. [See p. 11D3]

Foreign Aid. Pres. Eisenhower warned Jan. 30, in a talk at the 3d National Conference on Exchange of Persons, that foreign aid cuts would be expensive rather than economical because they would make it necessary to increase defense spending by amounts "far greater" than the cuts. The conference, in Washington, was sponsored by the Institute for International Education & 139 cooperating organizations. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) suggested at the conference Jan. 29 that the USSR lend-lease debt to the U.S. be used to finance family visits between the U.S. & the Soviet bloc. [See p. 24A2]

Pres. Eisenhower told Congress Jan. 28, in his 14th semi-annual mutual security report, that the U.S. had spent $3.3 billion on aid to 64 nations in fiscal 1958. $1.4 billion was for economic aid to 54 underdeveloped nations, $1.9 billion for military aid to more than 40 nations. The biggest economic aid allotments were $221 million to South Korea & $184 million to South Viet Nam, both of which also received military aid. Total U.S. military aid since the program started in 1950 was reported to exceed $20½ billion. U.S. allies spent $130 billion of their own money on mutual defense during the same period. Allied naval strength during this time rose from 1,200 ships to nearly 2,500 and allied air strength rose from 1,700 planes (600 jets) to 30,000 (nearly 14,000 jets). USSR foreign aid credits in fiscal 1958 were reported to exceed $850 million. Total Soviet foreign aid since 1954: more than $2 billion ($600 million for arms). [See pp. 26G2-C3, 21F3-22E1, 5G1-A2]

The N.Y. Times reported Feb. 3 that Chrmn. Otto E. Passman (D., La.) of the House foreign aid appropriations subcommittee was blocking Administration efforts to get an emergency $225 million appropriation for the Development Loan Fund, which was down to $20 million. The $225 million represented the amount cut by the House from the President's $625 million request in 1958. The Senate had supported the full $625 million but had agreed to the House's $400 million figure after Passman had consented in joint conference committee to have the conference report invite Pres.

Eisenhower to request the extra sum later if it were needed. [See pp. 22B-C1, 6D1; Vol. XVIII, 363A3, 334D3, 277B3, 276C2]

Personnel. Ex-Rep. John J. Allen Jr. (R., Calif.), who was defeated for reelection, was sworn in Jan. 5 as $21,000-a-year Commerce Undersecretary for Transportation to succeed Louis Rothschild, who resigned. Pres. Eisenhower had given Allen an interim appointment Dec. 20, 1958.

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 3 accepted the resignation of Navy Secy. Thomas S. Gates Jr., 52, effective June 1 and announced that Navy Undersecy. William B. Franke, 64, senior partner of the N.Y. accounting firm of Franke, Hannon & Whitney, would succeed him. Gates planned to resume work as partner in the Philadelphia investment banking firm of Drexel & Co. (The semi-official Navy Times had reported that Gates was "unhappy with the Defense Department reorganization.") [See Vol. XVIII, p. 260F2; XVII, 413B1, 412D3]

Harris Ellsworth announced Jan. 3 that he had told the White House he would not request nor accept reappointment when his term as Civil Service Commission chairman expired Mar. 1. The President Jan. 17 nominated Deputy Budget Dir. Roger Warren Jones, 50, to succeed Ellsworth as a CSC member for a 6-year term. [See Vol. XVII, p. 132E3]

Other resignations accepted by the President: Jan. 13—Ex-Rep. Albert N. Cole (R., Kan.) as Housing & Home Finance Agency administrator to become vice president of Reynolds Aluminum Service Corp., a Reynolds Metals Co. subsidiary. Jan. 22—Ex-Gov. Howard Pyle (R., Ariz.) as Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Relations (Pyle had been elected Jan. 13 to succeed Ned H. Dearborn as National Safety Council president). Jan. 26—David S. Smith as an Assistant Air Force Secretary, effective Jan. 31. Jan. 27—Dudley C. Sharp as Assistant AF Secretary in charge of matériel. Jan. 31—James H. Smith Jr., 47, as International Cooperation Administration director. [See Vol. XVII, p. 267E3]

Other Presidential nominations: Jan. 14—FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason, 62, to succeed Cole as Housing & Home Finance Agency administrator (he was confirmed by the Senate Jan. 20 & sworn in Jan. 21). Jan. 20—General counsel Julian H. Zimmerman of the Housing & Home Finance Agency to succeed Mason as Federal Housing Commissioner (he was confirmed by the Senate Jan. 28); Henry A. Byroade as ambassador to Afghanistan (confirmed by the Senate Jan. 28) to succeed Sheldon T. Mills; Mills as ambassador to Jordan; William Cattell Trimble as ambassador to Cambodia to succeed Carl W. Strom.

Other Senate confirmations: Jan. 28—Livingston T. Merchant as an Assistant State Secretary; George C. Lodge as an Assistant Labor Secretary; Richard B. Wigglesworth as ambassador to Canada; John Durnford Jernegan as ambassador to Iraq; James C. H. Bonbright as ambassador to Sweden; C. Burke Elbrick as ambassador to Portugal; Lampton Berry as ambassador to Ceylon; Francis A. O'Neill Jr. as a National Mediation Board member; Harry A. Bullis, General Mills chairman, as chairman of the International Cooperation Administration's International Development Advisory Board*; Leonard J. Saccio as deputy International Cooperation Administration director; John O. Bell as State Department special assistant for mutual security. Jan. 29—T. Graydon Upton as an Assistant Treasury Secretary; Dana Latham as Internal Revenue Commissioner; William L. Mitchell as Social Security Commissioner.

John W. Janes Jr., 33, was sworn in Jan. 9 as administrator of the State Department's Security & Consular Affairs Bureau. Ex-Amb.-to-Iraq Waldemar J. Gallman was sworn in Jan. 12 as Foreign Service director general.

Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 12 nominated Rear Adm. Rawson Bennett II for a 2-year term as chief of naval research and nominated Rear Adm. Bartholomew W. Hogan to be chief of the Navy's Medicine & Surgery Bureau.

The President Jan. 19 appointed Don K. Price Jr. (who was 49 Jan. 23) to his advisory Committee on Government Organization. Price was dean of the Littauer Center in the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration. Health-Welfare-Education Secy. Arthur S. Flemming, a member of the committee, succeeded N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller as committee chairman.

CONGRESS

Committees. Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D., R.I.), 91, oldest man ever to serve in Congress, resigned Jan. 30 as Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman because of failing sight & hearing. The chairmanship went by virtue of seniority to Sen. J. William Fulbright (Ark.), 53, the committee's ranking Democrat. Fulbright's chairmanship of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee went to Sen. A. Willis Robertson (Va.), the latter unit's ranking Democrat.

Fulbright told reporters Jan. 30: He would not feud with State Secy. Dulles, whom he often had criticized; he was not optimistic about agreements with Russia, but the Administration should negotiate anyway and offer original ideas instead of appearing to avoid talks and saying "no" automatically to all Russian offers; the U.S. should explore the possibility of mutual troop withdrawals in Central Europe, including Berlin; the U.S. should try to open new paths for settling the status of Korea, Viet Nam & Formosa and should face the possibility of eventually recognizing Red China. [See p. 18F1]

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) was elected chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee Jan. 30. He told reporters later that he would ask Congress to ignore Pres. Eisenhower's objections and provide an additional $875 million for atomic power plant construction during the next 6 or 7 years plus an extra $280 million that, he said, would make it possible for the U.S. to fly an atomic-powered plane by 1963. [See pp. 28A3, 21G2-C3, 7D3]

The Select Senate Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field voted unanimously Jan. 22 to keep its membership equally divided between Democrats & Republicans (4 of each) instead of giving the Democrats a majority.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D., Calif.) proposed Jan. 9 that the House abolish its Committee on Un-American Activities and transfer its functions to the Judiciary Committee. The House, ignoring Roosevelt's motion, voted Jan. 29 to give the Un-American Activities Committee $327,000 for its work.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) was elected chairman of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee Jan. 26.

Senate Republicans Jan. 21 unanimously elected Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.) chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee. House Republicans Jan. 9 had re-elected Rep. Richard M. Simpson (Pa.) chairman of Republican Congressional Committee.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Virginia Schools Desegregated. Negro children attended previously all-white schools for the first time Feb. 2 in Norfolk & Arlington, Va.

The first attendance of Negro students in public-school classes with while children in the state occured in Arlington, where 4 Negroes were admitted to Stratford Jr. High School. Pleas by the Arlington School Board for stays of a federal-court integration order had been rejected by Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the federal 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Baltimore Jan. 29 & by U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren Jan. 31.

In Norfolk, 6 high schools closed last fall under the Virginia anti-desegregation laws (now invalidated by the state supreme court) were reopened for registration Jan. 28 and the registrations of 17 Negroes were accepted. No serious disorders occured in Norfolk or Arlington.

(Judge Sobeloff of the federal appeals court in Baltimore granted a stay Jan. 29 to the school board

*International Development Advisory Board members appointed by Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 3: one-year terms—Richard H. Amberg, St. Louis Globe Democrat publisher; Harvey S. Firestone Jr., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. chairman; Lloyd A. Mashburn, president of the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers International Union; Robert W. Pursell, International Basic Economy Corp. president. 2-year terms—Peyton Anderson, Macon (Ga.) Telegraph & News publisher; Mrs. Olive Ann Beach, Beach Aircraft Corp. president; Edwin B. Fred, retired University of Wisconsin president; ex-Gov. Leonard B. Jordan of Idaho; Allen B. Kline, chairman of the American Assembly's National Policy Board and ex-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. 3-year terms—Lowell T. Coggeshall, dean of the University of Chicago's Biological Science Division; Clark Kerr, University of California chancellor; Edward S. Mason, retiring dean of Harvard University's Graduate School of Public Administration.

in Charlottesville, Va. of a federal court order that it abolish segregation in 2 schools there. Sobeloff accepted assurance that the Charlottesville board was working out a "complete revision" of its segregation policies & school districting.)

Gov. Almond told the Virginia Legislature Jan. 28 that the state must bow to court decisions upholding desegregation and that he would not use state troops or police to resist them. However, he asked for & received Jan. 31 the Legislature's approval of new bills, which he signed immediately, to repeal the compulsory-attendance law and make state tuition grants to students shifting from desegregated public schools to all-white private schools. [See p. 29E2]

1958 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Figures for U.S. unless otherwise indicated. Most rounded figures are estimates.)

	1958	1957
N. Y. Stock Exchange:		
Stock sold (shares)	747,058,306	559,946,890
Shares listed (avg.)	*4,877	*4,633
Market value of listings	*$270,000	*$195,570.176
Bonds sold (par value)	*$1,382.243	$1,081.597
American Stock Exchange:		
Stock sold (shares)	240,358,524	214,011,566
Bonds sold (par value)	*$22.790	*$16.538
New stock offered in N.Y.	*$696.348	*$642.384
Number of issues	93	131
New bonds offered in N.Y.	*$17,046.562	*$17,148.913
Number of issues	2,326	2,197
State & municipal bond issues	*r$7,420.62	*$6,958.152
Cash dividends reported	$12,000	*r$12,400
Exports (mil. aid excluded)	*$16,800	*r$19,455
Imports	*$12,900	*r$13,000
Life insurance sold	*$65,500	*$66,700
Life ins. held (yr. end)	*r$493,900	*$458,000
Family avg.	r$11,000	$8,300
Life ins. benefits paid	*$7,275	*$6,655
Life ins. co. assets (yr. end)	*$107,200	*$101,300
Health ins. benefits paid	*$4,800	*$4,200
Steel output (tons)	85,254,885	112,714,996
Steel capacity (tons, yr. end)	*145	140,742,570
Blast furnace output of pig iron & ferro-alloys (tons)	57,764,100	79,338,932
Alloy steel output (other than stainless steel, tons)	5,727,202	7,864,904
Stainless steel output (tons)	895,119	1,046,919
Aluminum shipped to producers (tons)	*1.8	1,925,000
Soft-coal output (tons)	*400	*492.704
Nickel consumption (free world, lb.)	*330	*415
Crude oil output (bbl.)	*2,461	*2,617
Natural gas liquids (bbl.)	*289	*r295
Oil refining capacity (yr. end, bbl. daily)	*r9.743	.....
Gas utility & pipeline sales:	*r$4,574	*r$4,136
Natural gas	*r$4,227	.....
Electric output:		
Railway & industry (kwh.)	*80,000	*75,000
Utility (kwh.)	*641,000	*631,000
Passenger autos registered	*57	*55.906
Trucks registered	*11.2	*10.989
Buses registered	270,000	268,000
Motor vehicle mfg. employes	605,000	786,300
Passenger car tires shipped	*82.5	90,223,189
Synthetic rubber capacity:		
U.S. (long tons)	1,665,000	1,372,000
Rest of free world (long tons)	225,000	150,000
Chemical & allied product sales	*$23,200	*r$23,418
Plastic & resinous material output (tons)	*r2.272	.....
Value	*r$2,272	*r$2,164
Truck freight (ton miles)	*260,000	*r260,000
TV sets produced	5,300,000	6,399,345
Factory sales	*$750	*$831
Radio sets produced	*13	15,427,738
Auto radios	*4	5,495,774
Factory sales	*$325	*$374
Phonographs sold	*3.8	4,978,520
Shoe output (pairs)	*r598	*588
North America newsprint output (tons)	7,853,349	r8,222,398
U.S. (tons)	1,757,796	1,826,000
Canada (tons)	6,095,553	6,396,000
Newsprint capacity:		
U.S. (year end, tons)	*2.1	*1.9
Canada (year end, tons)	7,239,000	6,756,000
Road-building expenditures	*$6,200	*$5,700
Cement sold (376-lb. bbl.)	*304	*289
Tobacco product expenditures	*$6,400	*$6,100
Cigarettes smoked	*r424,000	*409,000
Cigarette output	*r475,000	*442,400
Cigars smoked	*6,400	.....
Smoking tobacco output (lb.)	*77	*70.5
Distilled spirits sold (gal.)	*215	.....
Food consumption	*$75,000	*$71,000
Advertising expenditures:		
Newspaper	*$3,150	*$3,283.3
Television	*$1,374	*$1,290.9
Radio	*$611	*$619.832
Direct mail	*$1,800	*$1,688
Outdoor	*$114	*$117

*In millions rRecord

FOREIGN

Algeria. Info. Min. Mohammed Yazid of the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. declared "regretfully" Jan. 27 that rebel leaders saw "no prospect for peace in Algeria" at present. He warned that rebel forces were beginning an offensive with "new weapons" to be used against Algerian French targets & Saharan oil installations. He warned U.S. firms involved in Saharan oil operations that they might become "innocent victims of the war."

Yazid described rebel political aims as "independence first, then union of the Maghreb [Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco]."

French Pres. de Gaulle, in a radio-TV address Jan. 30, restated his willingness to grant Algerian rebels a cease-fire under "honorable conditions." [See p. 23F1]

Belgian Congo. African demonstrators stoned a Roman Catholic church & Belgian Govt. buildings in Matadi, a Congo River port, Jan. 25. The mob was protesting meetings between Belgian officials & African leaders on implementation of the Belgian Govt. declaration on the Congo's future.

Colonial troops led by Belgian officers were used to quell renewed riots in Leopoldville Jan. 27-28. One African was killed & 80 others injured in the clashes in which Africans stoned European cars & shops. 100 Africans were arrested in the Leopoldville native suburb of Dendale Jan. 30. [See pp. 13G2, 4G2]

Britain. Conservative candidate Paul Channon, 23, an Oxford student, won a Parliamentary by-election Jan. 29. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 401B3]

A White Paper on prison reform, issued Feb. 2 by the Home Office, called for strengthened anti-prostitution measures, modernization of Britain's lunacy laws and prison system, and a study of proposals for state compensation of victims of crimes of violence. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 350A3; XVII, 381F2]

British Cameroons. A UN Trusteeship Council mission reported Jan. 30 that most British Cameroonians favored a proposed merger with Nigeria but a strong minority of southern Cameroonians supported independence or merger with the French Cameroons. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 406F3]

The opposition Kamerun National Democratic Party, an advocate of unification with the French Cameroons, won 14 of 26 contested seats in elections Jan. 30 for the Southern Cameroons Assembly.

Canada. Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec was ordered Jan. 27 by the Canadian Supreme Court to pay $33,123 in damages to Frank Roncarelli, a Montreal restaurant owner whose liquor license had been cancelled by Duplessis in 1946. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 105E2]

U.S. agreement to consult with the Canadian Govt. before bringing anti-trust actions against firms operating in Canada was announced Jan. 29 by U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers after a Washington meeting with Canadian Justice Min. E. Davie Fulton. [See p. 5A1]

France. Andre Le Troquer, last Speaker of the 4th Republic's National Assembly, & 2 other persons* were indicted Jan. 31 on charges of involvement in an alleged series of licentious "ballets roses" performances by girls aged 14 to 18. Le Troquer, 74, had denied Jan. 29 having any connection with Jean Sorlut, accused as organizer of the exhibitions. Le Troquer said he sought the indictment

* William Gugielmi, a Paris hairdresser, and Jean Messier, a store director. A 4th person, Mme. Elizabeth Pinajeff, 44, was indicted Feb. 2.

1958 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

(Cable transfer rates Sterling in dollars, other currencies in cents; Italian lire in hundreds of lire per dollar.)

	High	Low	Close
Argentina (peso)	2.78	1.32	1.45
Australia (£)	2.25⅝	2.24	2.24¼
Belgium (franc)	2.00⅞	1.99 15/16	2.00¾
Brazil (free cruzeiro)	1.12	.60	.73
Canada ($)	104.468	100.859	103.7
Chile (peso)	.148	.101	.101
Colombia (free peso)	16.5	12.25	12.25
Cuba (peso)	100.1	100.1	100.1
Denmark (krone)	14.52	14.52	14.52
France (franc)	.23⅞	.20 7/16	.20½
Great Britain (£)	2.81 31/32	2.79 13/16	2.80¼
Holland (guilder)	26.54	26.37	26.49
Hong Kong ($)	17.55	17.45	17.5
India (rupee)	21.15	21.01	21.02½
Italy (lire)	624.92	624	624
Japan (yen)	.279	.279	.279
Mexico (peso)	8.02	8.02	8.02
New Zealand (£)	2.81 5/16	2.78 15/16	2.79 6/16
Norway (krone)	14.03	14.03	14.03
Pakistan (rupee)	21.16	21.01	21.06
Peru (sol)	5.28	4	4.04
Portugal (escudo)	3.5	3.5	3.5
South Africa (£)	2.82 5/16	2.80 9/32	2.80 11/16
Spain (peseta)	2.18	1.92	1.92
Sweden (krona)	19.37	19.34	19.35
Switzerland (franc)	23.34	23.25	23.25
Uruguay (peso)	21.75	8.5	10.75
Venezuela (bolivar)	30.03	30	30
West Germany (free mark)	23.95½	23.81	23.95

himself to foil what he denounced as a political plot. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 385G1]

The promotion of 3 key generals involved in the May, 1958 Algiers coup was announced Jan. 28 by Pres. de Gaulle, who named Gen. Jacques Massu as interim commander of the French Army in Algeria, Gen. Paul Ely as Chief of General Staff for Defense, & Gen. Raoul Salan as Paris Military Region governor. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 410C3]

The N.Y. Times reported Jan. 29 that the Marcoule nuclear center near Avignon was producing radio-active plutonium for use in France's first nuclear bomb test, scheduled for Mar. 1960. [See p. 23D2]

Minimum wages were increased Jan. 28 by 4.5% to 156 francs (31¢) an hour for workers in the Paris region. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 422D2]

French Cameroons. Ending of the UN trusteeship over the French Cameroons to permit Premier Ahmadou Ahidjo's Govt. to assume full independence in 1960 was recommended in a UN mission report Feb. 3 to the UN Trusteeship Council. [See p. 5E1; Vol. XVIII, 406F3]

French Community. Premiers of 12 African member states of the French Community met with Pres. de Gaulle in Paris Feb. 3-4 to organize the Community's ruling Executive Council. It consisted of the 12 African premiers, de Gaulle, French Premier Michel Debré & 10 of his cabinet ministers, and Community Secy. Gen. Raymond Janot.

African states represented in the Executive Council: Senegal, Dahomey, French Sudan, Volta (formerly Upper Volta), Ivory Coast, Niger, Mauretania, Gabon, Chad, Congo (formerly Middle Congo), Central African Republic (formerly Ubangi-Shari), Madagascar. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 431C1, 401G1, 395B1]

Hungary. The U.S. rejected Jan. 31 renewed Hungarian demands for negotiations on the resumption of normal U.S.-Hungarian diplomatic relations. James W. Pratt, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires in Budapest, returned a Hungarian note delivered Jan. 28 on grounds that the note implied threats of reprisal unless the U.S. discussed ending what Hungary termed "absurd & abnormal" relations between the 2 countries. State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White denounced the Hungarian note Jan. 30 as "most hostile" & "insulting." The Hungarian Govt. announced Jan. 31 that it would limit the activities of the U.S. Legation in Budapest on grounds that the Legation constituted "a danger to the [Hungarian] state." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 386C1]

India. Mrs. Indira Ghandi, 41, Prime Min. Nehru's daughter & wife of Feroze Ghandi, an Indian Parliament member, was elected unanimously Feb. 2 to succeed U. N. Dhebar Feb. 8 as Congress Party president. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 22G1]

2 new Indian steel mills, each of 1,000,000 tons annual ingot capacity, inaugurated Feb. 2-3 by Pres. Rajendra Prasad: the West German-built Rourkela mill in Orissa State & the Soviet-built Bhilai mill in Madhya Pradesh State. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 369A3]

Indo-China. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian premier, was reported Jan. 28 to have agreed to renew Cambodian diplomatic relations with Thailand as a result of UN mediation efforts by Baron Johann Beck Friis of Sweden. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402G1]

19 Viet Namese Communists were imprisoned Jan. 23 after their conviction by the Saigon military tribunal on treason charges.

Israel. Premier Ben-Gurion said Jan. 28 that mounting Jewish immigration to Israel from Rumania indicated that "the largest concentration of Jews in the Old World," presumably those Jews living in the USSR, might be permitted to emigrate to Israel. Ben-Gurion, who termed the Rumanian emigration "the greatest miracle in current history," said that 8,000 Rumanian Jews had been given exit permits in January and that eventually nearly all Jews might be permitted to leave Rumania.

Finance Min. Levi Eshkol announced Jan. 28 that the record 1959 Israeli budget must be increased by £175 million (Israeli) ($96 million) to finance the integration of an estimated 80,000-100,000 East European immigrants in 1959. Eshkol had appealed to American Jews Jan. 19 to support a special $100 million UJA fund for resettlement of the East Europeans. [See p. 14D2]

Total immigration to Israel year by year, as reported Jan. 23 by the Israel (Govt.) Digest: 1948 (from May 15)—101,828; 1949—239,576; 1950—170,240; 1951—175,095; 1952—24,369; 1953—11,326; 1954—18,370; 1955—37,478; 1956—56,234; 1957—72,634; 1958—26,950.

Min.-without-Portfolio Peretz Naphtali was named Social Affairs Min. in the Ben-Gurion Cabt. Jan. 25. [See Vol. XVII, p. 246G2]

The first normal rain in 11 months fell in Israel Jan. 21 and ended a severe water shortage & drought.

Italy. Pres. Gronchi Feb. 3 rejected Premier Fanfani's resignation and ordered him to present his cabinet to the Chamber of Deputies for a formal confidence vote. Gronchi had failed in efforts Jan. 28-Feb. 2 to find a successor to Fanfani. [See p. 29G3]

Fanfani resigned Jan. 31 as Christian Democratic Party political secretary. He charged that conservative Christian Democrats had deserted him in critical secret chamber ballots.

Korea. Pres. Rhee pledged Feb. 3 that the controversial South Korean National Security Law would not be used to "restrict any legitimate freedom" or to curtail opposition newspapers. He said that the law would be applied only in cases where the press had been used to "help the enemy."

Rhee's Liberal Party ended Feb. 3 a boycott of the National Assembly begun when opposition Democrats demanded the rescinding of the National Security Law & other acts passed after the opposition had been evicted from the Assembly Dec. 24, 1958. [See p. 24A1]

Liberia. Formation of a loosely-connected organization of independent African nations, to be known as the Associated States of Africa, was proposed Jan. 29 by the Liberian Govt.

Malta. A national "day of mourning" strike was carried out Feb. 3 to protest suspension of the Maltese constitution and imposition of a British-nominated cabinet. The House of Commons in London had voted Feb. 2 by 311-248 to revoke the constitution granted Malta in 1947. [See p. 14A3]

Monaco. Prince Rainier III suspended the Monacan constitution and dissolved the National Council & Monte Carlo Municipal Council Jan. 29 to resume full personal power over Monaco. He acted after the elected National Council had refused to approve his 1959 budget despite an estimated one-year Treasury surplus. Council Pres. Joseph Simon denounced Rainier's action Jan. 29 as a "coup d'etat." Rainier had approved Jan. 28 the French Govt.'s nomination of French ex-Interior Min. Emile Pelletier to succeed retired Henri Soum as Monacan state minister (premier). [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 74E2, 59E1]

Nationalist China. Admiral Ma Chichuan was appointed Jan. 29 to succeed Gen. J. L. Huang as Combined Service Forces C.-in-C. The high-command shakeup gave the Navy an increased role in Nationalist military planning & operations. Adm. Liang Hu-chao replaced Adm. Ma as deputy defense minister, and Vice Adm. Li Mu-hsi, was named Naval C.-in-C. Defense Min. Yu Ta-wei & Gen. "Tiger" Wang Shu-ming, Nationalist General Staff Chief, retained their posts. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 231E3]

Rumania. Pres. Harry R. Lewis of the Warren, Pa. Commerce Oil Corp. disclosed Feb. 2 that his firm had purchased 15,000-16,000 tons of residual fuel oil from Rumania for industrial use in the U.S. The deal was denounced by the U.S. Natl. Coal Assn. Feb. 3 as part of a "Communist drive" to harm the American coal & oil industries. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 401D2]

Switzerland. Proposed constitutional amendments giving Swiss women the right to vote in national elections & hold federal office were rejected Jan. 31 by 654,924 votes to 323,307 in a national referendum of male voters. The amendment generally was rejected by Roman Catholic German cantons but won limited support in Protestant French cantons, including Vaud, where a local amendment gave Swiss women voting & office-holding rights on the cantonal level for the first time. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 403D1, 232E1]

Thailand. An interim constitution proclaimed Jan. 28 by King Phumiphon Aduldet provided for creation of a Constituent Assembly to draft a permanent Thai constitution to replace the one dissolved in Oct. 1958 by Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat. The interim constitution retained Sarit as premier and gave him broad powers to revise the Thai cabinet & act in

matters involving state security. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 341G3]

West Germany. The U.S., Britain & France informed West Germany Feb. 2 that they would set up a special commission to examine Alfred Krupp's application for an extension of the Allied time limit on disposal of major Krupp industrial properties. The Allied notes were believed to mark an end to postwar efforts to force dissolution of the Krupp holdings. Krupp had ignored the Jan. 31 Allied deadline for displosal of his Rheinhausen (Huetten und Bergwerke Rheinhausen A. G.) steel mills. [See p. 24C2]

A $4.76-per-ton tariff on foreign coal imports in excess of 5 million tons during 1959 was approved Jan. 30 by the West German Bundestag & was made retroactive to Jan. 1. The measure was voted despite formal U.S. State Dept. protests Jan. 28 that the tariff would hurt the American coal industry. The American share of the duty-free coal quota was fixed at 4,042,000 tons during 1959. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 379C3]

Agreements for joint French-West German design & production of a medium range military transport plane were disclosed in Bonn Jan. 28. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 36D2]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuban Executions Continue. Capt. Pedro Morejon Caldes was executed by a firing squad in Havana Jan. 31 for war crimes after the Supreme War Tribunal had rejected his appeal. Morejon, who reportedly attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in his cell, gave the firing squad its orders to load & fire.

Capt. Leonardo Jimenez Martinez, ex-police chief in Colon, Matanzas Province, was sentenced to death Jan. 27. 2 other police agents received death sentences, in Manzanilla Jan. 27, 2 soldiers received 25-yr. prison terms and one was acquitted. Public protest over the acquittal halted transportation throughout the city Jan. 28 and forced many commercial establishments to close. In Santa Clara, 4 soldiers & a policeman were sentenced to death and 3 soldiers to 20 years in prison. 2 other soldiers and a police sergeant were acquitted. In Victoria de las Tunas, 8 soldiers and a police agent were sentenced to death (reported Jan. 27).

The Cabinet suspended Jan. 30 for 90 days 4 articles of the Constitution, to speed up trials & make it possible to hold any member of the armed forces or auxilliary group for more than the 72-hr. period allowed under the Constitution. Judge Advocate General Dr. Humberto Sori Marin declared Jan. 30 that 6 courts would be created in Havana to try 1,500 members of the Batista regime held in Havana jails. The trials resumed Feb. 1 at La Cabana Fortress. At the same time, the Judge Advocate's office filed charges of "treason, rebellion, sedition, desertion, robbery and fraud" against ousted Pres. Batista, 10 generals & 12 colonels.

Cuban Land Reform. Fidel Castro, in Oriente Province Feb. 2, began to put into effect an agrarian law drafted while the rebels were fighting in Oriente. It provided that a landless farmer would receive from 33⅓ to 100 acres of land, which was not to be sold or divided and could only be transferred by inheritance. Distribution of the land was to benefit an estimated 200,000 families.

Other reforms reported Jan. 27: abolishing of the bolita game (policy number racket); cancellation of all government subsidies to newspapers & magazines; ending of sinecures to thousands of persons who were on payrolls but held no jobs (the Public Works Min. had paid out $400,000 monthly to such persons); ending of the free-drink policy for policemen & soldiers which cost storekeepers an estimated $3-$5 each daily.

Recovery of property taken by Batista and his aides reached an estimated $40 million Jan. 27, the revolutionary regime reported.

Haiti. Pres. François Duvalier announced Feb. 2 that he had relinquished the dictatorial powers under which he had ruled by decree since July 31, 1958. The state of siege was to remain in effect until Congress met Apr. 13. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 287B1]

Under a general clemency decreed by Duvalier Jan. 10, full pardons were granted to many political figures convicted by military courts, including: ex-presidential candidate Louis Dejoie (sentenced to death in absentia Nov. 22, 1958); newspapermen Albert Occenad, Georges J. Petit & Daniel Arty (imprisoned Aug. 16, 1958 for sedition); Deputy Franck Seraphin (sentenced Jan. 3 to a 3-yr. term); ex-Lt. Raymond Chassagne (sentenced to a 1-yr. term May 31, 1958). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 433A1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Ship Hits Iceberg. The Danish passenger-cargo ship Hans Hedtoft, returning from its maiden voyage to Greenland, struck an iceberg off Cape Farewell, southern Greenland Jan. 30 and presumably sank. Rescue operations, which were hampered by heavy seas, icing & the short Arctic day, failed to locate the ship or any of its 55 passengers & 40 crewmen through Feb. 4. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 380D1]

Plane Crashes. An American Airlines Lockheed Electra turboprop plane, arriving from Chicago, crashed into the East River near La Guardia Airport, NYC, Feb. 3 while trying to land in a heavy fog. 65 of 73 persons aboard were killed outright or drowned before they could be rescued. (3 of 5 crew members & 5 of 67 passengers survived.) [See Vol. XVII, p. 44C3]

29 passengers & 7 crewmen were killed Jan. 11 when a Lufthansa Super-Constellation crashed 2 miles from Galeo Intl. Airport in Rio de Janeiro. 3 others of the crew were the only survivors. **Among the dead:** Countess Maria Eleana Kottulinsky, daughter of Archduke Anton of Austria, & her husband, Count Jaroslav. [See Vol. XVII, p. 408G3]

Fire destroyed a 4-room cottage Jan. 8 near Boswell, Okla. and killed Mrs. Aire Gardner, 40, all her 10 children & 5 nieces and nephews.

Fulton Lewis Jr., radio commentator, was assessed $145,000 damages for libel Jan. 31 in Washington by a federal court jury that heard the trial of a suit brought by Mrs. Pearl Wanamaker, Seattle educator. Lewis had used her name mistakenly in a 1956 broadcast concerning a renegade U.S. citizen and in criticism of the 1955 White House Conf. on Education. [See Vol. XVII, p. 254F1]

Theodor Heuss, West German president, was 75 Jan. 31. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 339B2]

MARRIED

Raul Castro, 28, Cuban revolutionist and brother of Fidel Castro, to Vilma Espin, 24, who also fought for the rebels under the name Deborah and directed their underground; Jan. 26 in Santiago de Cuba. [See p. 6F2]

DIVORCED

David A. Steeves, 25, ex-USAF lieutenant who said he had spent 54 days in a California wilderness after bailing out of his disabled plane, by Rita Lundstrom Steeves; Jan. 13 in Bridgeport, Conn. (cruelty). [See Vol. XVII, p. 280D3]

Hank Greenberg, 48, ex-baseball star & exec., by Caral Gimbel, daughter of dept. store head Bernard Gimbel; Jan. 22 in Alabama (revealed Feb. 1). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 388F2]

LEADING JANUARY FILMS

New York Releases

Anna Lucasta. Eartha Kitt as kind-hearted prostitute who finally reforms. Screen-play by Philip Yordan based on his play. Directed by Arnold Laven. Produced by Sidney Harmon for Longridge Enterprises. Rlsd. by United Artists. With Sammy Davis Jr., Henry Scott, Frederick O'Neal, Rex Ingram. Jan. 14.

The Last Blitzkreig. Van Johnson as World War II German officer & spy who joins Allies. Written by Lou Morheim. Directed by Arthur Dreifuss. Produced by Sam Katzman for Columbia. With Kerwin Mathews, Dick York, Larry Storch. Jan. 30.

Nine Lives. True account of Norwegian commando's efforts to elude Nazis after unsuccessful sabotage attempt. Screenplay by Arne Skouen based on David Howarth's book. Directed by Skouen for Nordsjfilm Productions. Presented by Louis De Rochemont Associates. With Jack Fjeldstad, Henny Moan, Alf Malland. Jan. 5.

The Perfect Furlough. After 6 months in the Arctic, U.S. Army corporal wins publicity furlough with movie actress. Screenplay by Stanley Edwards. Directed by Blake Edwards. Produced by Robt. Arthur in Eastman Color for Universal-Intl. With Janet Leigh, Tony Curtis, Keenan Wynn, Elaine Stritch, Linda Cristal, Marcel Dalio. Jan. 21.

The Sins of Rose Bernd. German-language drama dealing with seduction of milkmaid. Screenplay by Walter Ulbricht based on Gerhart Hauptmann's play. Directed by Wolfgang Staudte. Produced by Hans Abich. With Maria Schell, Raf Vallone, Kathe Gold, Leopold Biberti. Jan. 23.

Some Came Running. Frank Sinatra as cynical ex-GI writer who cannot adjust to his social milieu. Screenplay by John Patrick based on James Jones' novel. Directed by Vincente Minnelli. Produced by Sol C. Siegel. With Shirley MacLaine, Martha Hyer, Dean Martin, Arthur Kennedy, Nancy Gates. Jan. 22.

The Trap. Lawyer for hoodlum tries to save his client's life to avoid battle with gang & bloodshed in southern California town. Screenplay by Richard Alan Simmons & Norman Panama. Directed & produced by Panama in Technicolor for Paramount. With Richard Widmark, Lee J. Cobb, Tina Louise, Earl Holliman, Carl Benton Reid. Jan. 28.